

GLOSSARY

1SG	first sergeant
2IC	second in command
A2C2	airspace command and control
A&O	assault and obstacle
AATF	air assault task force
ACE	armored combat earthmover
AD	air defense
ADA	air defense artillery
ADAM	area denial artillery munition
ADC-M	assistant division commander for maneuver
ADC-S	assistant division commander for support
ADE	Assistant Division Engineer
admin	administrative
ADP	automated data processing
ADSO	assistant division signal officer
AFB	assault float bridge
AG	Adjutant General
AMB	ambulance
AO	area of operations
AP	antipersonnel
ARNG	Army National Guard
arty	artillery
ASAP	as soon as possible
ASP	ammunition supply point
ASPS	all-source production section

assault The culmination of an attack which closes with the enemy. A phase of an airborne or air assault operation beginning with delivery of the assault force into the objective area and extending through the attack of objectives and consolidation of the initial airhead. To make a short, violent attack against a local objective, such as a gun emplacement or fortified area.

assault breach A breach tactic used by small units (company teams and platoons) to penetrate an enemy's protective obstacles and seize a foothold within his defense. Normally a very decentralized operation with SOSR synchronized at the platoon and squad level.

assault force In a breach operation, those forces charged with passing through a breach- and enemy-fortified position or strongpoint and seizing the objective or completing destruction of the enemy. One of the three breach organizations.

asst assistant

AT antitank

atk attack

ATKHB attack helicopter battalion

ATP ammunition transfer point

att attached

ATTN attention

AV aviation

AVLB armored vehicle launched bridge

BAI battlefield air interdiction

base A locality from which operations are projected or supported. An area or locality containing installations that provide logistic or other support.
A unit or multiunit position that has a definite perimeter.

base cluster Bases in the rear area grouped for rear battle or mission-related purposes. A base cluster has no clearly defined perimeter. A base cluster operations center (BCOC) is established to perform the coordination functions of the rear battle.

bde brigade

BHL battle handover line

block A tactical obstacle intent used to integrate fire planning and obstacle effort to stop an attacker along a specific avenue of approach. Requires extensive obstacle effort and overwhelming direct and indirect fires. Obstacles must be tied into terrain and allow no bypass. The blocking intent is conveyed through the block graphics.

bn battalion

BOS	battlefield operating system
breach force	A combined arms force task organized with the maneuver and engineer forces necessary to reduce lanes through an obstacle and pass initial assault forces through the lanes. The force is typically mobility heavy using maneuver or engineer forces. When made up primarily of engineers, the force must also be organized with the maneuver forces necessary for local direct-fire suppression and security at a local level. One of the three breach organizations.
BSA	brigade support area
C	courier
C2	command and control
C3	command, control, and communications
CAS	close air support
CATK	counterattack
CAV	cavalry
cbt	combat
CDR	commander
CEB	clothing, equipment, and bath
CESO	communications-electronics signal officer
CEV	combat engineer vehicle
CFA	covering force area
CFL	coordinated fire line
CL	class
Class I	A category of supply which includes meals and rations.
Class III	A category of supply which includes petroleum, oils, and lubricants.
Class IV	A category of supply which includes construction and barrier materials.
Class V	A category of supply which includes ammunition.
Class VIII	A category of supply which includes medical material.
Class IX	A category of supply which includes repair parts and components.
Class IV and V supply point	The location of obstacle and survivability materials in the task force sector.

classes of supplies The grouping of supplies, by type, into 10 categories to facilitate supply management and planning.

clearing operations The total elimination of an obstacle or unexploded ordnance over a defined area. Normally, clearing is a sustainment engineer task conducted well after total elimination of all direct and indirect fires able to cover the obstacle. Clearing is an extremely resource intensive and slow operation and typically assigned to provide general support to a higher unit.

CM countermobility

CM/S countermobility and survivability

cmd command

co company

control measures Directives given graphically or orally by a commander to subordinate commands in order to assign responsibilities, coordinate fires and maneuver, and control combat operations.

CONUS continental United States

COSCOM corps support command

countermobility (CM) The use of tactical obstacles and fires to attack the enemy's maneuver to the advantage of the defender. The combination of fires and obstacles create a vulnerability that friendly forces can exploit by fire, maneuver, or a combination.

countermine A subcomponent of mobility that concentrates solely on the actions taken to counteract a mine or minefield through detecting, reducing, or bypassing.

covert breach A breach tactic used when the force must reduce lanes through enemy tactical or protective obstacles undetected. Normally, the covert breach is used when mission success depends on achieving surprise at the expense of speed or mass.

CP command post

CS combat support

CSA corps storage area

CSE combat support equipment

CSG corps support group

CSM command sergeant major

CSR control supply route

CSS combat service support

DA Department of the Army

DAO	division aviation officer
DATK	deliberate attack
defined target	Refers to the enemy whose ability to maneuver is the target of the obstacle and fire plan. The target is relative to the subordinate unit's force allocation ratio. An armored maneuver brigade conducting a prepared defense will fight an enemy's division. Maneuver battalions and companies in a prepared defense will fight an enemy's brigades or regiments and battalion, respectively.
deliberate breach	A breach tactic used when forces necessary for suppressing, obscuring, reducing, and securing a lane through an obstacle are beyond the capability of a subordinate unit. This type of breach requires one or more subordinate units to be task organized and assigned specific support, breaching, and assault responsibilities. Characterized by centralized planning, preparation, and execution.
det	detachment
directed obstacle	Obstacles directed by a higher commander as a specified task to a subordinate unit. Directed obstacles must always fall within the obstacle zones or belts designated by higher. They may or may not be part of the directing unit's belts or groups.
DISCOM	division support command
disrupt	A tactical obstacle intent to focus fire planning and obstacle effort to break up an enemy's formation, interrupt his time table, cause the premature commitment of breach assets, and piecemeal his attack. May be used to separate combat echelons or combat forces from their logistical support. The disrupt intent is conveyed through the disrupt graphic.
div	division
DIVEN	division engineer
doctrinal template	A model based on postulated enemy tactical doctrine. It generally portrays frontages, depths, echelon spacing, and force composition, as well as the disposition of combat, CS, and CSS units for a given type of operation. It portrays how the enemy would like to fight if he was not constrained.
DP	decision point
DREAR	division rear command post
DS	direct support
DSA	division support area
DTAC	division tactical command post
DTOC	division tactical operations center

DZ	drop zone
EA	engagement area
EAC	echelons above corps
EAD	echelons above division
EBA	engineer battlefield assessment

engineer battlefield assessment (EBA) That part of the engineer's planning process that complements the development of facts and assumptions during the mission analysis phase of the tactical decision-making process. EBA has three components: terrain analysis, enemy M/S, and friendly M/S capability.

EFSP	engineer forward supply point
engr	engineer
EOD	explosive ordnance disposal
EPW	enemy prisoner of war
equip	equipment
EVAC	evacuation
EW	electronic warfare
EWL	engineer work lines
FA	field artillery
FACE	forward aviation combat engineering
FARP	forward area rearm/refuel point
FASCAM	family of scatterable mines
FEBA	forward edge of the battle area

fix A tactical obstacle intent to focus fire planning and obstacle effort to slow an attacker within a specified area, normally EA. Obstacle and fires are planned in depth and build with intensity to complete the enemy's destruction within the specified area. The fix intent is conveyed using the fix graphic.

fld	field
FLOT	forward line of own troops
FM	field manual
FM	frequency modulated

force protection Countermobility, survivability, and security measures a commander uses to ensure the integrity of his force throughout an operation. Normally conducted in a LIC or in rear areas against a viable rear area threat.

forward aviation combat engineering (FACE) A mobility operation in which engineers perform missions in support of forward aviation ground facilities. Such missions include reconnaissance; construction of low-altitude parachute extraction zones, landing strips, and airstrips; and providing berms, revetments, and trenches for FARPs.

FRAGO	fragmentary order
freq	frequency
FS	fire support
FSB	forward support battalion
FSCL	fire-support coordination line
FSCoord	fire-support coordinator
fwd	forward
G1	Assistant Chief of Staff, G1 (Personnel)
G2	Assistant Chief of Staff, G2 (Intelligence)
G3	Assistant Chief of Staff, G3 (Operations and Plans)
G4	Assistant Chief of Staff, G4 (Logistics)
grp	group
GS	general support
GSR	ground surveillance radar
HATK	hasty attack
HEMTT	heavy expanded mobility tactical truck
HHC	headquarters and headquarters company
HHd	headquarters and headquarters detachment
HMMwV	high-mobility multipurpose wheeled vehicle
HQ	headquarters
HRP	highway regulating point
HTF	how to fight

HVT	high-value target
hvy	heavy
IEW	intelligence electronic warfare
inf	infantry
info	information
in-stride breach	A breach tactic used when the assets needed to suppress, obscure, secure, and reduce a lane through an obstacle can be task organized into a subordinate unit. Normally used against lightly defended obstacles or when the situation is unclear. Planning centers around the allocation of resources to subordinates; breach execution is decentralized.
intel	intelligence
INTSUM	intelligence summary
IPB	intelligence preparation of the battlefield
IR	information requirements
ISB	intermediate staging base
JAAT	joint air attack team
JSEAD	joint SEAD
JTF	joint task force
lane	A route through an enemy or friendly obstacle which provides a passing force safe passage. The route may be reduced and proofed as part of a breaching operation or constructed as part of a friendly obstacle. A lane must be 1 meter wide for dismounted column movement and 4.5 meters wide for single-lane column movement. A two-way mounted lane is 10 meters wide.
lane marking	Those devices emplaced on a reduced and proofed lane that define the lane's entrance, exit, width, and path for the passing force. There are five types of markers used in lane marking: Entrance/exit markers: Markers placed at the entrance and exit points of a lane defining the start or end of the reduced lane through the obstacle. They signify the point at which movement is restricted to the lane and the width of the reduced lane. Entrance and exit markers are visually different from all other lane markers. Handrail markers: Markers placed at the left (relative to the direction of travel) limit of the reduced lane along the entire path of the lane through the obstacle. They define the path of the lane through the obstacle and with the entrance and exit markers, the width of the path. Left handrail is minimum, but a lane may be marked with both left and right handrails.

Funnel markers: Markers placed forward of the entrance or past the exit that augment the visual signature of the entrance and exit markers. They assist the passing unit in making final adjustments to their combat column before entering the lane.

Far recognition markers: A marker placed well forward of the lane entrance used to guide larger formations (battalion and above) to the breach site. Signifies the point at which passing forces begin transition to combat column.

LC	line of contact
LD	line of departure
LEC	light equipment company
LIC	low-intensity conflict
LNO	liaison officer
LOA	limit of advance
LOC	lines of communication
log	logistics
LOGPAC	logistical package
LRSD	long-range surveillance detachment
lt	light
LZ	landing zone
m	meter
M/CM/S	mobility, countermobility, and survivability
M/S	mobility and survivability
MBA	main battle area
MCSR	material condition status report
mech	mechanized
METT-T	mission, enemy, terrain, troops, and time available
MGB	medium girder bridge
MI	military intelligence
MICLIC	mine-clearing line charge

mobility All aspects of an operation which provide the commander with freedom to maneuver and sustain combat power at the place and time of this choosing. In the context of the BOS mobility, all aspects of an operation which attack the enemy's maneuver.

MOPMS modular pack mine system

MOUT military operations on urbanized terrain

MRR motorized rifle regiment

MSB main support battalion

MSR main supply route

MTC movement to contact

mvmt movement

NAI named areas of interest

NBC nuclear, biological, chemical

NCO noncommissioned officer

NCOIC noncommissioned officer in charge

NCS net control station

NFA no-fire area

no number

O/I operations and intelligence

O/O on order

obj objective

obscure The use of terrain, man-made obscurants, or limited visibility to hamper the enemy's observation or target acquisition of friendly forces. In a breach operation, one of the four breaching fundamentals.

obstacle Any physical characteristic of the terrain (natural, cultural, or man-made) which impedes the mobility of a force. Obstacles are categorized into two fundamental types: existing and reinforcing.

Existing obstacles: Any natural or cultural attributes of the terrain that impede a force's movement. For example, no-go terrain, population centers, elevated railways/roadways, and waterways.

Reinforcing obstacles: Obstacles specifically constructed, emplaced, or detonated by enemy or friendly forces. Reinforcing obstacles are further categorized as tactical or protective obstacles.

- obstacle belt** A graphical obstacle control measure used by brigades to designate an area within an approved obstacle zone in which subordinate units are authorized to emplace tactical obstacles. Obstacle belts are designated with a specific obstacle intent (disrupt, turn, fix, and block) that focuses the integration of obstacle groups within the belt to support the brigade scheme of maneuver. Normally, belts are allocated against regimental or brigade avenues of approach. Obstacle belts do not cross subunit boundaries one level down.
- obstacle effect** Conveyed through the use of graphics. Each symbol represents exactly how the enemy's maneuver should be altered. Refer to obstacle intent.
- obstacle group** An array of individual tactical obstacles within an obstacle belt whose combined effect accomplishes a single obstacle intent (disrupt, turn, fix, or block). Planned by battalion- and below-sized forces against battalion- and separate company-sized avenues of approach. Is used to synchronize obstacle effect and overwatching direct- or indirect-fire lanes. When more than one obstacle group is used within an obstacle belt, the sum effect of the groups must accomplish the intent of the obstacle belt. Graphically portrayed on the obstacle plan at task force and below using the obstacle intent graphics.
- obstacle handover** The transfer of responsibility for an obstacle between emplacing and overwatching units.
- obstacle intent** Used by the maneuver commander to convey the effect tactical obstacles and fires must have on the enemy's maneuver. Obstacle intent identifies the target (enemy force), the effect (disrupt, turn, fix, or block), and a relative location on the battlefield in which the intent is to occur. In short, it defines the end state that must be achieved by fires and obstacles for success. Is part of all obstacle plans at brigade and below.
- obstacle intent graphics** Graphics that display the end state or overall purpose of the obstacle belt/group/zones.
- obstacle plan** A comprehensive, coordinated plan which integrates the use of tactical and protective obstacles to support a scheme of maneuver. The plan designates obstacle responsibilities, general location, directed/reserve obstacles, and special instructions. It is normally prepared as an annex to an OPLAN or OPORD at corps level and below. Depending on the echelon, the plan may include obstacle control measures (obstacle zones, belts, groups), location of directed/reserve obstacles, obstacle intent, priority, and associated obstacle restrictions. May also include a consolidated obstacle target list.
- obstacle restrictions** Limits on the method, type, and location of obstacles authorized to be emplaced within an obstacle zone or belt. Allows the commander to preclude the use of obstacles which may impact on future operations. Obstacle restrictions are defined by belt or zone in the obstacle plan.
- obstacle zones** A graphical obstacle control measure used by division or corps to designate an area in which subordinate brigades or divisions are authorized to emplace tactical obstacles. Normally, obstacle zones are allocated against divisional avenues of approach. Obstacle zones do not cross unit boundaries one level down.

OBSTINTEL	obstacle intelligence
OBSTINTEL	The plotting, reconnaissance, and analysis of the enemy's obstacle effort as part of the overall IPB and reconnaissance and surveillance effort. Includes obstacle location, orientation, composition, and integration with enemy direct- and indirect-fire plans.
OCOKA	observation and fields of fire, cover and concealment, obstacles, key terrain, avenues of approach
OIC	officer in charge
OPCON	operational control
OPLAN	operation plan
OPORD	operation order
OPS	operations
OPSEC	operations security
PIR	priority intelligence requirements
PL	phase line
plt	platoon
poc	point of contact
prep	preparation
protective obstacles	Used to protect the force from the enemy's final assault onto the force's position. Protective obstacles are close to the defensive positions and are tied in with the final protective fire of the defending unit.
PS	personnel services
PSC	personnel services company
PSNCO	personnel services noncommissioned officer
PZ	pickup zone
qty	quantity
R&S	reconnaissance and surveillance
RAAMS	remote antiarmor mine system
RB	ribbon bridge
rcvy	recovery
REDCON	readiness condition

reduce The creation of a lane through, over, or around an obstacle. In the case of minefields, refers to destroying, neutralizing, removing, or bypassing mines. In a breach operation, one of the four breaching fundamentals.

relative location Refers to the use of obstacle control measures on the battlefield.

REPL replacement

reserve obstacle Directed obstacles which the commander restricts execution authority. The directing commander usually specifies the unit responsible for obstacle emplacement, handover, and execution. The commander must clearly identify the conditions under which the obstacle is to be executed.

rqr required

RRP replacement receiving point

RSR required supply rate

/s/ signature

S support

S1 Adjutant (US Army)

S2 Intelligence Officer (US Army)

S3 Operations and Training Officer (US Army)

S4 Supply Officer (US Army)

SCATMINE scatterable mine

scatterable mine A mine laid without regard to classical pattern that is designed to be delivered by aircraft, artillery, missile, or ground dispenser or to be hand thrown. It will normally have a limited laid life.

SEAD suppression of enemy air defenses

sect section

secure In a breaching operation, those actions which eliminate the enemy's ability to interfere with the reduction and passage of combat power through a lane. Secure may be accomplished by maneuver or by fires. One of the four breaching fundamentals.

SEE small emplacement excavator

situational obstacle A tactical obstacle emplacement capability held in reserve. Execution is triggered by friendly actions, enemy actions, or a combination and can be a prepared or an on-order mission. Can only be used in an approved zone or belt and requires complete integration into the decision support template. Includes the full range of obstacle assets, not just scatterable mines.

SOCCE special operations command and control element

SOF	special operating force
SOP	standing operating procedure
SOSR	suppress, obscure, secure, and reduce
spt	support
sqdn	squadron
ST	student text
STANAG	Standardization Agreement
suppress	The focus of all available fires on enemy personnel, weapons, or equipment to prevent effective fires on friendly forces. Suppressive fires include the full range of weapons from direct and indirect fires, electronic countermeasures, and directed energy. The purpose of suppression is to protect forces reducing and maneuvering through the obstacle and to soften the initial foothold (assault force objective).
support force	That force in a breaching operation whose mission is to eliminate enemy interference with the breach through suppressive direct and indirect fires. The support force missions include but are not limited to--isolating the breach site by focusing overwhelming fires on those enemy weapons overwatching the obstacle; preventing any repositioning or counterattack threatening the breach; controlling the use of indirect fires and obscuration; and softening the initial foothold on the objective. The support force is one of the three breach organizations used in a breaching operation.
survivability	The full range of measures taken by a commander to protect his force (personnel, equipment, and supplies) from an enemy's attack. Includes the use of fortifications, protective obstacles, strongpoints, camouflage, and deception to give the total force the edge needed to survive the battlefield.
sustainment engineering	Those missions or tasks assigned to provide engineer units general support to a division or above that provide the force with troop construction, logistical facilities, LOCs, airfield damage repair, and obstacle clearing necessary for continuous combat operations. Normally these operations are confined to the rear area of divisions and above.
SUPREP	supply report
surg	surgical
svc	service
TAC	tactical
tactical obstacles	Those obstacles used to directly attack the enemy's ability to maneuver, mass, and reinforce in support of the force's direct- and indirect-fire lanes and tactical repositioning. When employed, individual tactical obstacles make up obstacle groups or directed obstacles. Tactical obstacles are numbered, using a 12-character alphanumeric designator.

TAI	targeted area of interest
TACON	tactical control
TF	task force
TOE	table(s) of organization and equipment
TOW	tube-launched, optically-tracked, wire-guided
TRADOC	United States Army Training and Doctrine Command
trans	transportation
trmt	treatment
TTP	tactics, techniques, and procedures
turn	A tactical obstacle intent used to integrate fire planning and obstacle effort to divert an enemy formation off one avenue of approach to an adjacent avenue in support of the scheme of maneuver. Requires well-defined mobility corridors and avenues of approach. The combination of obstacles and fires must be impenetrable at the point (apex) where the turn begins. Fire control must be planned to maintain pressure on the enemy throughout the turn and exploit his exposed flank. The turn intent is conveyed using the turn graphic.
US	United States
USAR	United States Army Reserves
UXO	unexploded ordnance
w/	with
WARNORD	warning order
XO	executive officer